THE SALABIES OF THE BEPLOTES.

MINTENDENCY OF THE NATIONAL ARMORIES.

The Vermont Central Ballroad Swindle.

TRIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS PIRST SESSION.

MINIONALS FOR CHEAP OCEAN POSTAGE.

ir. Pun, (whig) of N. Y., presented several cean postage.

notion of Mr. Hamin, (dem.) of Me., the Senate p the bill for the better preservation of life and try in vessels shipwrecked on the coasts of the

ed States, and the same was read three times and ed.

BALARIES OF EMPLOYES IN THE SEATS.

P. MARON, (dem.) of Va., called up the resolutions of the salary of the employes of the Senate. The release of the salary of the employes of the Senate. The release of the salary is to twenty five per cent under the resolution of the set for that purpose. It abolishes the per diem comsation, except to the committee clerks.

P. Pentri (dem.) of Ind., moved to increase the page of committee clarks to the dollars per day, which, with only per cent added, would be six dollars. Agreed to, Ir. Ross. (dem.) of Texas, moved for an increase of salaries of fifteen messengers, from nine hundred per aum to one thousand, making with the per centage sive hundred.

Present (dem.) of Ind., opposed the amendment. Pregarded the prices as most extravagant. The pay of the mail boys was then raised from six hund and fifty to seven hundred and fifty per annum. The last resolution gives the power to the Secretary of the Sengeant at Arms to make appointments and reveals in their offices, but requiring those officers, in axing removals, to give reasons for the same to the seldent of the Seatste. Such removal, to be subject to at officer's approval.

The amendment was adopted.

The amendment was adopted.

The amendment was adopted.

The amendment was adopted that the Secretary, Serant at Arms and Doorkeeper be elected at the first session of each Congress.

some debate this was rejected, by year, 21;

sion of each Congress.

After soome debate this was rejected, by yeas, 21;
avy 22.

The resolutions then passed.
The House joint resolution giving the employes of the legislative department as increase of twenty per cent in composastion, and prohibiting hyerafter the usual extra advance, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Badger's motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill to establish a telegraph fine to the Pacific, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Badger's motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill to establish a telegraph fine to the Pacific, was taken up and rejected.

FRINKING THE MERISKA-KANRS RILL.

Mr. PRITT moved to take up his resolution for printing the Nebraska and Kansas act.

Mr. Cause said if taken up, he would offer an amendment, to print the votes and proceedings on said bill.

The motion was then rejected.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Homestead bill was taken up, and the question on striking out the sixth section decided in the negative. Yeas, 19, mays, 29, as follows:—

Yeas, 18, mays, 29, as follows:—

Yeas, 18, mays, 29, as follows:—

Yasa-Mesers Adams, Hadger, Bayard, Benjamia, Brodhead, Bullet, Clay, Clayton, Ibawen, Evans, Thirpatrick, Geyer, Hamblis Hunter, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Thempson of S., and Williams.

NAVE—Mesers. Allen, Atchison, Bright Brown, Cass, Chase, Diras, Dodge of Wis, Dodge of fows, Dogge of Sers, Jones, Clays, Jones of S., and Williams.

NAVE—Mesers. Allen, Atchison, Bright Brown, Cass, Clawa, Jones of Tenn, Pettik, Rockwell, Bileids, Stidell, Steate, Summar, Toomba, Tuocey, Wade, Walker, Weller.

Mr. Straat, (dem.) of Mich., moved as a substitute for the bill one extending the privileges of the homestead to all persons who by State laws were entitled to hold lands therein; to fix as the price to be paid by persons seeking the beheaft of this act, after possession and cultivation for five years, twenty five cents an acre, and for lands a certain time in market, tweive and a half cents it graduates the price of the public lands from one deliar down to twenty-five cents

proven, (seem, ot cal., moved to amend the original by attaching twenty-five cents per acre as the price e paid by persons availing themselves of the benefits he act. He said he did this to satisfy the conscience home unwilling to give away the public lands.

T. BRODERAD, (dem.) of Pa., moved to strike out any five and insert fifty cents.

T. Parace (whig), of Md., opposed the bill and all indements fixing sham prices. He was also opposed llowing foretwers to have the benefits of the act.

which was as slily as it was false and malicious. Re would like the Seanter to asy if he was to be understood as making such an assection. He paused for a reply. Mr. OLATTON—I will answer when you get through. Mr. Wans said that he had said nothing which could be tortured into a disparagement of American born citizens. He besieved that nobody but the Senator supposed that he had done so. He had said that the public lands were the property of the American government; and that no American citizen could demand, as a right, any portion of it gratuitously any more than a foreigner could demand a portion of it as well as the native—that neither had any least right to it. He had further contended that if it was to be given away, he saw no reason why to discrimination was made against them. Heretofore, no discrimination was made against them. Heretofore foreigners by paying down the money could take the public lands as well as a native, and in changing that policy to a gift of the land, he saw no justice in discrimination gainst foreigners.

Mr. Clayrow replied—The Senator had been studying his matter ever since last week, and had been getting hismelf under good headway—had laid in his stock of water, and to-day the Senator had been studying this matter ever since last week, and had been getting hismelf under good headway—had laid in his stock of water, and to-day the Senator had been getting hismelf under good headway—had laid in his stock of water, and to-day the Senator had been getting hismelf under good headway—had laid in his stock of water, and to-day the Senator had been getting hismelf under good headway—had laid in his stock of water, and to-day the Senator had been getting hismelf under good headway—had laid in his stock of water, and to-day the Senator had suited to more right in a distribution of public property than the alien. That deciaration he had replied to, and had rebuked the sentiment. The Senator was sore under the rebuke. He nad replied to other sentiments equality calcalated to diaparage America

replied to other sentiments equally calculated to disparage American citirens. Among these sentiments was one, that foreigners had achieved our national indepositions. It was asked, what Senator had said that any Senator had said so, but it was a sentiment constantly repeated in every section of the country. While he gave full credit for all the aid rendered by foreigners in that context, he denied as untrue the statement that our independence could not have been achieved but by the aid of foreigners, was fought our battles.

Mr. Wans—I sak the Senator, did he in the Senate use these words—"The Senators from Ohio and New York will not eat their words so soon. I think."

Mr. Wattrox—I did so substantially. He again said that he had not used them offensively. He was replying to the open declaration of the Senator that Americans had no more right to the public lands than foreigners. He had rebuked the Senator that Americans had no more right to the public lands than foreigners. He had rebuked the Senator that Americans had no more right to the public lands than foreigners. He had rebuked the Senator had referred had been explained fully at the time and since then. The Senator could look at his speech through and through, and he challenged him to find a single word in it disparaging to American citizens. He had spoken of the loyalty displayed by foreigners, but had said no word in any way exating them above at mericans. The Senator had explained the matter two or three times, but he did not think the explanation very satifactory. He did not believe the words published were spoken in the Senate. It was a serious matter to charge a man with having spoken disparagingly of American citizens. It was a matter which he did not feel disposed to has over a stiented to it.

Mr. Otatrox said it was a matter of perfect indifference to him whether he was satisfied or not. He would say to the Benator's attention to it.

Mr. Otatrox said it was a matter of perfect indifference to him whether he was an american in heart and soul.

so score est their words. He did not believe that or had spoken the words charging him with having red language disparaging to American citizens. The tor had never spoken here any of these things new tod in his speech. But the Senator had studied a, and in his private room had written words in his ch which he did not dare to utter in the Senato. The "CLAYTOR—That's a lie! as CHARMAN called the Senator to order.

T. CLAYTOR—That's a lie —that's a lie! as CHARMAN called the Senator to order.

T. DOSGO (dom.) of lows, read the particular part of Clayton's published speech wherein he says "the store from New York and Othio will not so some est rown words, I think," and he asked the Senator if hat remark he meant that he (Dodge) had estee any le words.

of his words.

Mr. Charmon.—I did not. On my henor I did not.

Mr. Doome continued his remarks. He said that a few days since, the Senator had commented upon his having styled the Native American or Know Nothing organization as contemptible, &c. He had used these words, and he was induced to suppose the Native American organization as the same which had fooded the streets of the city of brotherly love with American blood shed by American hands, which had been erceled to the living God, in the fury of their wild and prescriptive anti-American feelings and principles. If the Know Nothings of the present day are the counterpart of the Native American organization who had committed these outrages, he desired to be understood as freely and publicly speaking of them as contemptible. If we have here present authorized to speak of their principles were sound American principles, if the same and objects, and if upon a daclosure of them to proscribe his own father beam a was a Catholic, to proscribe his friend and colless cause his father was a native of Walles. If the principles of that Order were such that all republicans couldembrace them, then he would unsay all that he had said of them. He replied to the objections to foreigners setting on lands. He said that the people of lows welcomed these people there. They were there in large numbers, and no attempt had ever been made by them there to resist the execution of the laws on the constitution. He saw not disloyalty among them. But supposing they were of the dangerous character imputed to them, this bill would relieve the Atlantic States of them and settle them in western States, where they would be welcomed.

Mr. Clayron said that no man perhaps knew less of the Know Nothings, as he said before, he knew nothing. The Senator from lowes in a historical fact. It was not true that Americans were assembled in meeting, and were deliverately fired upon and shot down by the foreigners. This was what led to all the through as a statement of their principles from some obscure

Catholics, and he could not believe these intolerant seat-timents were entertained by the Catholics of this country without further evidence.

Mr. Weller said he had some remarks to make on this bill, and would, therefore, move for an adjournment. In the meantime, he hoped nothing serious would grow out of the difficulty between his young friends, the Scuators from Ohlo and Delaware.

Adjourned.

The House refused to suspend the rules in order to enable Mr. Henn to report from the Committee on Public Lands the Senate bill granting lands to lows for railroads therein, by 70 against 70.

Mr. FAULENER MOVED OF THE ARMY.

Mr. FAULENER MOVED A Supension of the rules, to enable him to report from the Military Committee, Senate bills regulating the pay of the army and increasing its efficiency by retiring disabled officers. Rejected, 90, against 64.

emeiency by rotiring disabled officers. Rejected, 90, against 64.

DUNKIRK A COLLECTION DISTRICT.

The rules were suspended for Mr. Payros to report, from the Committee on Commerce, a bill creating Dunkirk as a collection district, and constituting the same place a port of entry. The bill was passed.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR VISITS TO THE ARMORIES.

Mr. DIGKINSON, (whig) of Mass., made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution authorizing the select committee to whom was referred the subject of the superintendence of the armories, to visit Springfield and Harper's Ferry during the recess, to make examinations with a view of furnishing Congress with the fullest possible information on the subject, before final action in the premises. Ayes 36, noes not counted.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATERMET TO PAYS OVER REQUIAGE SPUL ATTEMPT TO PASS OVER REGULAR

against the military superintendency of civil works—denying, as had been charged, that the door of investigation had been alosed by them to the minority. The committee met forty six times—thirteen witnesses were examined,—eight were in favor of civil superintendency, and five in favor of the military—add the latter to the three who were examined at Springfield, and there is an equal number of winesses on each side. Those armories were established in 1794, and no complaint was ever heard of inaufficiency of civil superintendence over them; on the contrary, there was always abundant testimony to show the superiority of the civil system. The present military rule was an insuit to the mechanics of the country, and therefore should be abolished.

Mr. Khitt., (dem.) of S. C., took issue with the gentlemen maintaining the superiority of military superintendence. A great parade, he said, had been made about the memorials, but he wished it known that the select committee was authorized on the 13th of February, but it was not until the 14th of March that the first memorial was received, and that from the district of Columbia, where the people have no vote, and are a hundred miles distant from either armory. The memorials were printed in this city. He was the representative of no class, but of the interests of the whole country, and argued accordingly.

Mr. Waiss, (dem.) of N. Y., interrupted, saying—I understood the gentleman to remark that the men in the armories received pay when absent. I ask whether the gentleman receives pay as a member of Congress when he is absent?

Mr. KEIT—If I have done soul have followed the example of my distinguished predecessors.

Mr. Waiss—From your own State;

Mr. REIT—Ves, from my own State; and from other States.

Mr. Waiss—From your own State; and from other States.

ple of my distinguished predecesors.

Mr. Watsh—From your own State:
Mr. Kritt—Yes, from my own State; and from other States.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of R. I., was for keeping the military and civil power distinct, and therefore in favor of civil superintendency.

Mr. Sakirov, (dem.) of N. J., said, after hearing both sides he had come to the conclusion that each had made out its case. He offered an amendment providing that the manufacture of arms at Harper's Ferry and Springfield be discontinued, and authorising the Secretary of War to contract for the manufacture and supply of arms which may be necessary for the army and navy, and that \$200,000 be appropriated for the purpose.

This was rejected.

Mr. Hanns, (dem.) of Mass., spoke against the military superintendency, and defended the mechanical interests of the country generally.

The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the subject.

The House passed the bill regulating the time for holding District and Circuit Courts in Louisians.

Adjourned.

From Washington.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL—HORBID ATROCITY.

It seems to be settled that the Homestead bill will not pass the Senate. Many Senators, originally friendly to the measure, have changed front upon the feature extending the provisions of the bill over allens, and will not only vote against it, but use every other effort to defeat its final passage. Some wish it to pass in order to place the responsibility on the President, it being understood that he would sign the bill notwithstanding his veto of Miss Dix's Insane Land bill involving the same principle. But the prevailing sentiment is hostility to the entire measure as it is presented.

A brutal murder was committed here last night, owing to an irish family row. A man named Keefe had his head literally chopped to pieces with a hatchet, and died to day. His wife and another woman were also severely cut with the same instrument. The perpetrator was arrested.

Later from Texas—The Indian Hostilities.

New ORIGANS, July 17, 1854.

We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 14th inst.

A large body of Indians from Mexico were marching into the interior of Texas, creating considerable excitement. No efficient troops opposed them, and the people were complaining against Gen. Smith, and getting up petitions for his removal and the appointment of Gen. Harney to the chief command. The condition of the troops throughout Texas was excellent.

Fire at Massilon, Ohio.

could not see in such a statement a discrimination in layer of foreigners.

Mr. Wans replied that he had but a few moments pre

Tig_s'y seen the report of the Senator's speech. He did

From Boston.

BANK BOSERET—FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, July 17, 1854.

Matthew Matthews, John Gill, Wm. L. Meetses, and C. Sacton, halling from Philadelphia, recently obtained \$5,700 from the Ratiand Bank, Vermont, by forged checks. Matthews and Gill have been taken at Montreal, and Mentrer at Rouse's Point, and \$3,300 of the money was recovered.

At lanvers, this morning, as two young ladies, daughters of Frederick Howes, Esq., of Boston, were attempting to cross the railroad track in a wagon, the Manches for frain came along, and dashed the wagon to pieces, instantly killing one of the ladies, and mangling the other so badly that she cannot survive.

Introduction of Water Into New Haven.

New Haven, July 17, 1884.

The question of introducing water into this place, an estimated expense of \$325,000 was decided to day ballot. The vote was large, and all the wards gave n jortice sagainst the measure, as follows:—Pirst ward, 13 second, 362; Third, 104; Fourth, 17—total, 615.

The Knoxville at Savannah.

Savannah, July 15, 1854.

The steamship Knoxville arrived at this port early this orning from New York.

At our cattle market to-day prices again declined. The offerings were 600 head of beef cattle, of which 100 were driven castward, and the balance sold at prices ranging from 80.25 to 84 75 on the hoof. The market for hogs was duli at \$5.76 a \$6.25.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The much admired local drama, called the "East River Boatman," will commence the aments, after which Miss Wells will appear to the provide dance. The champion drummer, is a man to pownie, will be the next feature, and then the drama of the "White Horse of the Peppers" will be produced. Signort Delino and Legrer will next give their feats of magio; and all will close with the farce of "Wilful Murder."

NISLO'S GARDEN.—Mad. Anna Thillon, whose engagement so far is very successful, appears to-night in Baife's opera of the "Bohemian Girl," in the character of Arline, and Mr. Frazer as Thaddeus. The scenery of this piece is very grand, and the music is excellent. There can be little doubt but that the house will be crowded. The Ravels and Mille. Yrea Mathias appear to morrow night, in the new ballet of "Graziella."

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The afternoon amusements consist of the farces of "Bamboorling" and the "Spectre Bridegroom"—there will be comic singing by Mr. Wallace. The evening's catertainment consists of the drams, in three acts, by Dumas, entitled "The Corsican Brothers," C. W. Clarke as Louis and Fabica du Franchi. The African Twins are a great curiosity.

Tirk Hippodome was crowded last evening. Everybody who have not seen the magnificent tournament should avail themselves of the opportunities offered

Joseph H. Smith, of No. 41 East Twenty fifth street. The policy cost a shilling, and had for its combination of numbers 9, 13 and 66, known as a "igi" amng the gentlemen knowing in such matters. It appears that Smith, or some of his friends, had made a hit, but the policy men are said to have refused to hand over the amount. Mr. Robinson was taken before Justice Osborn, and was held to ball in the sum of \$500 to answer the charge.

Robery by a House Servant.—Jane Mechan, lately a domestic in the family of Mr. Donaldson, of No. 65 avenue D., was yesterday arrested by officer Reeves of the Eleventh ward, on a charge of having stolen \$42 in gold coin and bank bills, the property of her employer. It appeared that Mr. Donaldson had put the money under the bed on which he slept, for security, and was forgotten by him in the morning. It was found by the accused, who took the money and concealed it in the wood house. She was taken before Justice Wood, when she admitted having taken the money. She was held for further examination.

Sale of a Ticket for California.—Yesterday, before Justice Osborn, the examination of Mr. Edmond Mills, proprietor of the Yankee Blade and Uncle Sam steamers, on the Californian route, on a charge of having sold a passage ticket to Edward Thomas for \$125, was had. Mr. Thomas, it appears, took passage in a resel from this port, and was put ashore on Sandy Hook. The ticket was pronounced by the purser to be bad, and the man's luggage was taken on to California. On arriving in this city, a complaint was made by Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Mills attended to answer the charge. Mr. Mills showed that the ticket in question was a genuine one, and had been marked by him as such, but which marks he presumes were overlooked by the purser of the vessel when an examination of the ticket was made to Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Mills attended to answer the charge. Mr. Mills showed that the ticket in question had been purchased for a preceding trip (20th of February, 1864), and the buyer not uring it, sold it to Mr. Thomas,

fault of bail in \$1,000 each.

Jersey City Intelligence.

The Treams of the Jersey City Provident Institution, for Savings, met on Saturday, and declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on deposits from \$5 to \$500; five per cent on aums from \$500 to \$1,000, and four per cent on sums over \$1,000. This dividend took effect from yesterday.

Transur Drant from the Use or Campune.—A young woman named Mary Kelly, a domestic in the family of Thomas McWilliams, who resides in Grand street, mar Henderson, was pouring camphene upon the fire, on Sunday sitemeon, to make it burn, when the sames communicated to her clothing and she was burned in a frightful manner. Mr. McWilliams came to her aid immediately, but could not save her. She survived the accident but a few hours, in great agony, and died during the night. Mr. McWilliams was considerably barned about his hands and wrists, in attempts to save her.

A Stade Accident—An onnibus load of passengers met with an accident while coming down Bergen Hill, on Saturday afternoon. One of the horses became restire, and the team turning a little aside, the omnibus came in contact with the rail at the side. This being frail, was of no service, and the omnibus, with thirteen passengers inside, went over the side, falling about eight treet. The turnipize company should creet a wall each side of the tumpize there, which would render such accidents hopostible.

and mits, died in a few hours after, of cholera.

The Health Committee reported yesterday eleven cases of cholera and two deaths, being principally in Colden, Academy, Newark and Summit streets. These were marked cases, part of them being children. Several cases of aggravated cholera morbus also came to their knowledge.—Newark Mercury, July 17.

There were four deaths for the cholera morbus are four deaths for the control of the control of the control of the cholera morbus also came to their knowledge.—Newark Mercury, July 17.

These were marked cases, part of them being children. Several cases of aggravated cholera morbus also came to their knowledge.—Neverk Mercery, July 17.

There were four deaths from cholera in Boston, on Saturday and Sunday.

We have known for some time that cholera was raging with fearful virulence in Quebec and Montreal, but strict silence being kept by the press, we had no accurate accounts of the extent of its favages. We were informed, however, by telegraph from Montreal last evening, that the deaths in that city on the 12th inst., were forty-four in number, and that since the 2th of June, the whole number of deaths was 521. The disease is now stated to be on the decrease. In Quebec, also, it is said the malady is not now so destructive, and we trust the worst is over. In Hamilton, too, we hear that there have been a great many deaths. In our own city we have had a considerable number of cases, but they have generally occurred to sickly persons, and we have heard of no deaths since Sunday last. We are not advocates of secrecy in this matter. It is impossible to prevent the fact being known when such a visitant as cholera is near, and the publication of accurate statements is far better than vague reports.—Toronio Globe, July 15.

There were ninety-six deaths from cholera at Hamitton, C.a., from the 1st to the 15th inst. The Spectator says that very few of the deaths have occurred among the citizens; but that the disease is confined principally to poor emigrants, whose physical powers had been quite prostrated by previous starvation and the fatigues of the voyage.

The New Orleans Picayane of the 11th inst., states that the cholera had entirely disappeared from that city.

Two cases of choters, the Tazewel Advocate state, have occurred in Mytheville, Va., one proving fatal in a few hours.

The Lynchburg Republican learns that on the 15th and was taken on the trip.

We learn from the Milwaukie Sentimel of the 15th inst., that a man named Peter died there of cholera about the time of the arrival of the packet

or near Cleveland, and is going on to that city.

CHOLFRA AND ITS FRREVENTIVE TREATMENT.

[From the Boton Courier, Jaly 17.]

As the possession of health has always been considered one of the greatest of blessings, so the loss of it has equally been regarded as one of the greatest of misortunes. This is true of communities as well as of individuals; for if the slokness of one member of a community isterrupts his business operations, a general prevalence of disease must also seriously affect the business relations of that community, and by its reaction again, each one of its sympathising members. For these and other reasons, more directly related to the disagreeable and personal cognizance of disease, apart from any mercantile considerations, there is no subject in the discussion of which all classes have, at all times, exhibited a more lively interest than that which relates to the measures necessary to be adopted for preservation of health it seems to be quite immaterial whether the advice given for this purpose be good or bad—whether the means advised be reasonable and well adapted to the end

have done much to allay unreasonable fears, yet there still seems to be sufficient reason for restating in a plain form the principal facts which are ascer-tained in relation to (this disease, and where this knowledge so far ends.

Of the ultimate origin and essential nature of cholera, we know absolutely nothing. Of the theo-ries which stribute to it an electric, telluric or atmospheric origin, we can only say that they are, however ingenious, plausible, or learned, still un-proved.

atmospheric origin, we can only say that they are, however ingenious, plausible, or learned, still unproved.

Of the conditions increasary for its developement in the human body, we know enough to be able to say, that some of them are removable and that others can be avoided.

What are these conditions?

1. An epidemic tendency or influence of which we know only that it exists.

2. An active local cause, such as the presence of filth, over-crowding of tenements, qad drainage, &c., &c.

3. Personal predisposition, or state of preparation, induced by exposure to the second class of causes, irregularity of habits, incautious diet, or any other debilitating agencies.

Without the concurrence of these conditions, cholera cannot be devoloped; so that, if we cannot understand or remove the epidemic influence, we may often render it innoxious by the removal of the local causes and by the careful avoidance of those which are personal. The city government, armed with the discretionary powers of boards of health, is now, by well organized and systematic efforts, striving to remove the first, and it remains for the citizens themselves to second these measures by their own personal endeavors to avoid the last.

By what particular means can an attack be escaped?

1. By avoiding anything or any course of conduct or diet which may have a tendency to throw

From Hasre and Southampton, in the lin-Mrs Commodore Hull, Miss Hart, F Bates, B H Hutton, Thos A Morris, Cachmidt and lady, Miss and lady, Ride Clark, Miss and lady, Edward Weston, lady and Saunders, H Mail, Miss A Mail, J H N

			MUS.
Mov	ements of Oc	enn Stenmer	Mar I
HANDS.	ILATE	202	DATE.
Franklin	Havre	New York.	July
Glasrow	Glasgow	New York	July 1
Pacific	Liverpool	New York.	July 1
Indiana	Southampt	onNew York.	July 1
Germania	New York.	New York,	July 1
Hermann	Southampt	on. New York	July 1
Star of the W	est. New York Boston	San Juan	July 1
Empire City	New York.	Aspinwall.	July 2
Baltic	New York.	Liverpool	July 2
Franklin	New York.	Liverpeol	July 2

North Star..... New York ... Aspinwall Aug 5 All packages and letters intended for the NEW York History should be sealed.

SUN RISES. 4 44 MOON RISES. MIGEN SUN RISES. 7 25 RIGE WATER. \$ 13 Port of New York, July 17, 1854.

CLEARED.

Ship Oneida, Creezy, Shanghae Grianell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Gasesteer (clipper), Walliagton, Liverpool, J Wallace & Co.
Ship Isaac Webb, Furber, Liverpool, C H Marshall.
Ship Sultan, Berry, Callao, Wan A Sale, Jr.
Ship Wm Fenn, Cole, San Prancisco, J Bartlett.
Ship Sultan, Barrett, New Orleans, Wm Nelson & Sons.
Ship Mediator, Coster, New Orleans, Wm Frost,
Bark Roscolution (Br), Carmichael, Richibueto, Logan &
Collins.
Bark Nazarine, Pendleton, Boston, R P Buck & Co.
Brig Zeitro (Sio), Forte, Marseilles, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.
Brig S D Horton (Br), Dorr, Turks Islands, W A F Davenport.

port. Brig J W Elwell, Bingham, Jacksonville, J W Elwell &

By what particular means can an attack be excepted?

1. By avoiding anything or any course of conduct or diet which may have a tendency to throw the system off its balance; such as the use of intoxicating digits, surripe fruits, immature or unfresh vegetating the system off its balance; such as the use of intoxicating digits, surripe fruits, immature or unfresh vegetating the excessive fatigue, exp Faure to the vicies situdes of the weather, or a continued residence in a fifthy locality, or one in which several cases have occurred, although the particular cause may not be discovered.

2. By avoiding, as you would the pestilence itself, all medicines or other articles, such as brandy, cordinals, "ac., which are recommended or advertised for the prevention of classers.

What is to be done in case of an attack?

In all the cases which have been observed here, there is an initiatory or beginning date of the received by supposed to be the beginning of true cholera, whereas it is only its end, and for which its sunersonable ever to expect to find any general or effectual remedy.

How then shall this disease be curred while still in the true cholera, whereas it is only its end, and for which it is unreasonable ever to expect to find any general or effectual remedy.

How then shall this disease be curred while still in that it is unreasonable ever to expect to find any general or effectual remedy.

By medicines, which can only be anicly prescribed by a competent physician, who should be immediately summoned.

In conclusion, there is every reason to believe, not withefanding some deaths have occurred here from cholera, and that the bills of mortality have been somewhat increased, that the sum total of sickness and death for the year will mofexceed the average mortality. Epidemise are not always calamitous—but for the time—because are discipated average mortality. Epidemises are not always calamitous—but for the time—because are formed to the previous of the same and calamitous and calamitous and calamitous and calamitou

Coan.

Cld at New Redford Lith, ship Harrison, Braley, PaDesan; bark Matthew Luce (new, 400 tons), Ceon, do.

At Man May 12, Hoogly, Cele, Warren, clean, faruise next day.

Spoken.
Ship Francola, from New O.leans for Boston, 9th inents 124, lon 85, four days out.
Ship Harmony, from Liverpool for New York, no date lat 45, lon 49 25, lon 6054.
Hart Libonn, Norton, from New York for Naples, 44

Oth.

New NR—Arr July II, bark Matanzas, Libboy, Be h Groveland, Kawanagh, do Cld 12th, ship We ad, Decan, London; set Essland, Ryder, Borton. Nr—Arr June 27, brigs Trio, Wilcod, Rocken; 290, aftur, Gerrior, dor; Kate Pendergas, Graham, 8

York.
At do July 3, brig Cornelis, Mitchell, from Boston, and the ult, for do, 1dg.
Yanmouvni, NS—Arr July 2. sohs Harriet Newell, Meb as, Roston: 3d, Rosalle, Johnson, do.
Aza—In port abt July 22, ship (Champlain, Drinkweder, Aza—In port abt July 23, ship (Champlain, Drinkweder, Aza—In port abt July 24, ship (Champlain, Drinkweder, Drinkweder, Drinkweder, Drinkweder, D HAVRE-In port July 5, Wartemberg Wilmes-leans: Delaware, Fasten, for New York July | Hrooks, for Nyork: Globe, Baker, de. Admiry | Leonidas, Wilson, do: 5 M For, Askans, do; Riv Wado, for —; 88 Nicolain, Bragdon, for New I cluse, Hewes, do; Mulhouse, Healey, do; Arlingth

House Ports.

BALTIMORE—Arr July 15 a 16, ship North Wind, Hisdrebb, Callao via Hampton Roads: hart Georgiana, Leveland, Boston (was a week in the bay); obra Anna Jankshaman. Providence; George M Bmitch, Nichola, NYerk, Sherman. Providence; George M Bmitch, Nichola, NYerk, Alice, Hewell, de (was in the bay 6 days); Ellisabeth & Eksanor (three masted), Ploreon, NYerk; Minarva, McGivern, Fall River. Cid 10th bark Justice Story, Attina, Boston; brige Maria T Wilder, Wiscasset; Wm H Stewart, McKess, Pernambuce and a mkt; sehrs Hester A Jones, Thomsen, Spanish Maia, Sea Gull, Howland Providence; Elits, Elsey, Troy; Genaite State, Bearse, Botton: W B Darling, Dawron, Fall River.

BOSTON—Arr July 15, PM, ships Haron, Driver, NGeleans; Rialto, Long, NOrleans, Sid shipe John M Mayor, Fanny Forrester, Ganymede, hacks Io, S A Parsons, General Boston, Psalina, Kate Fester.

Arr July 16, bark Adella Rogers, White, Messina May 17. BATH—Sid July 13, sehr Slam, Durbam, Georgeteern, SC. BATH—Sid July 10, sohr Slam, Durham, Georgelewa.

S. BLFAST—Arr July 7, brig Josef & Amelia (Br), Livnepool.

CHARLESTON—Arr July 13, Br bark Aquatio, Wisem,
Matanans for Cork: shert Loniais, O'Nead, N. Fork: Washington, Horrie Providence. In the offing ship Eurosuagus,
Carter, Liverpool. Cid ship Hartford, Lewis, NYerk. Washington, Horrie Providence. In the offing ship Eurosuagus,
Collander Narrows, In the office of BRLFAST-Arr July 7, brig Jessie & Amelia (Br), Liver-

NEW LONDON—Art July 14, schr Maryen, Grank, Mendout for Providence.

PHILADELPHIA—Art July 16, PM, steamer Delawace, Clark, NYOL.

PROVIDENCE—Art July 15, propeller Pelican, Williams, NYock. Clabrig Hammah Baleh, Hanscomb, Philadelphia. Slid heigs Bary, Peterson, Cardonas; Marcua, Fierce, Philadelphia (and anchored bolt); schrz Delawace, Harcing; Gonesta, Roewies: Marcia Tribon. Swoding: Matchies, Smith, and a J Borton, Bimpson, do; Kilia London, do; Og Bargor, escercing to wind; alcope Hade Island, Hull, NYork, Schreben, Montagalia, Dr. Art July 18, schre D H Baldwin, Brown, Alexandria; D T Willetts, Smith, Albeny, Frime Ingrahem Albany; Arion Kelanghia; Montesuma, Smith, and Charles Honry, Nachobi, Grandon D Hadelphia; Montesuma, Smith, and Charles Honry, Nachobi, Carolina, Pulladelphia; Montesuma, Smith, and Charles Honry, Nachobi, Carolina D D Marchandelphia; Montesuma, Smith, and Charles Honry, Nachobi, Charles Montesuma, Pulladelphia; Montesuma, Pulla